

## Lexemes Expressing the Sense of Touch in English and Uzbek

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### ABSTRACT

*This article explores lexemes that convey the sense of touch in English and Uzbek, analyzing their semantic, functional, and pragmatic aspects. It examines how tactile sensations such as softness, roughness, temperature, and pressure are expressed through lexical units in both languages. By comparing their similarities and differences, the study sheds light on cultural and linguistic factors influencing the perception and categorization of touch-related concepts. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of lexical semantics and cross-linguistic perspectives on sensory perception.*

**Keywords:** Tactile perception, haptic lexemes, touch sensation, texture semantics sensory linguistics, lexical asymmetry, conceptual structure, taxonomic model, comparative analysis, contextual influence

### INTRODUCTION

The analysis of English explanatory dictionaries has shown that lexemes denoting the sense of touch are polysemantic and can acquire different meanings both when taken separately and when included in word combinations and phraseological units. This creates difficulties in determining which of the many meanings associated with lexemes denoting the sense of touch can be an invariant symmetric or asymmetric, general meaning. Taking this into account, lexemes denoting the sense of touch listed in

dictionaries we found it necessary to analyze units with related morphological and syntactic structures from a semantic perspective.

In determining the symmetrical and asymmetrical relationship of lexemes expressing the sense of touch, the following words were analyzed: in English: Touch, contact, feel, avoid, ignore; in Uzbek: hislamoq, tegmoq, teginmoq, tekizmoq, ushlamoq, tutmoq, etc., which express the ability to perceive external influences and the state arising from this influence.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

We divided the words related to this topic into groups of word classes:

1. **Lexemes related to the noun class:** In English: “press,” “tap,” “pat,” “nudge,” “prod,” “poke,” “push,” “glance,” “flick,” “stroke,” “brush,” “graze,” “pressure”; For example: “We were told to **push** our feelings down, not to embrace them” (Vanessa Etienne, *Peoplemag*, 1 Feb. 2024). In Uzbek: *tirgak, tirgov, tirgovich, tirgovchi, ushlovchi, hissiyot kabi*: Masalan: *Bir kun pushaymon bo‘lmagin, deyman. Tilmochning qozikalonday tirgovichi bor, bilib qo‘y* (Oybek “Ulug‘ yo‘l”).
2. **Verb in the word group:** In English: “Touch,” “touch,” “feel,” “avoid,” “ignore,” “handle,” “hold,” “pick up,” “move,” “meddle with,” “play (about/around) with,” “toy with,” “fiddle with,” “interfere with,” “tamper with,” “disturb,” “harm”: For example : “Wait until the unit is cool to **touch** and only fill to the fill mark” (John Sass, *Field & Stream*, 3 Aug. 2023). In Uzbek: *tegmoq, tegizmoq, teginmoq, tegishlik, ushlaroq, tutmoq, saqlamoq, qo‘zg‘amoq tutqazmoq, ushlatmoq, tutinmoq, ovlamoq, uzatmoq, asramoq, qo‘llamoq, itarmoq kabi*. Masalan: *Dilshod musicha iniga qo‘l cho‘zganda, so‘ri orasidan o‘tkazilgan elektr simiga tegib, yerga qulagan edi* (Gazetadan).

3. **In the adjective word group:** In English: “touched,” “touching,” “touchy,” “feel-good,” “touch-and-go”: For example: “Cautiously her fingers felt the ground around her and **touched** the cold steel barrel” (John Sass, *Field & Stream*, 3 Aug 2023). In Uzbek: *tegishqoq, tərālādən, kəllangan, ushlangan, teginan kabi*. For example: “Obidjon is a round, short-necked young man, who has grown up to be handsome from a young age, and has a touchy speech” (I. Rahimov “Barno”).

In English, the words “touch” and “feel” are closely related, and each of them can be used to express the same feelings. M.: “Your painting touched me” (*Bo‘yog‘ingizni tekkanini his qilyapman*). – “Feel the softness of this material” (*bu matoning yumshoqligini qarang*). In these two sentences, the verbs complement each other in meaning.

In addition, it is important to study the semantic thematic groups of lexemes expressing the sense of touch, and the semantic relationships between them. We divide the lexemes expressing the sense of touch into the following semantic groups based on their archisemes:

1. **A group of lexemes expressing the sense of touch through physical contact:** In English: “communication,” “contact,” “feel,” “taste,” “blow,” “brush,” “caress,” “collision,” “contingence,” “crash,” “cuddling,” “embrace,” “feel,” “fondling,” “graze,” “grope,” “handling,” “hit,” “hug,” “impact,” “junction,” “kiss,” “lick,” “manipulation,” “nudge,” “palpation,” “pat,” “peck,” “perception,” “percussion,” “petting,” “push,” “rub,” “rubbing,” “scratch,” “shock,” “stroking,” “tap,” “touching,” “taction,” “brush,” “caress,” “feel,” “handle,” “hit,” “kiss,” “lick,” “pat,” “reach,” “rub,” “strike,” “stroke,” “tap,” “abut,” “adjoin,” “border,” “communicate,” “contact,” “converge,” “dab,” “examine,” “finger,” “fondle,” “frisk,” “glance,” “graze,” “grope,” “inspect,” “join,” “line,” “manipulate,” “march,” “massage,” “meet,” “neighbor,” “osculate,” “palm,” “palpate,” “partake,” “paw,” “percuss,” “pet,” “probe,”

“push,” “scrutinize,” “sip,” “smooth,” “suck,” “sweep,” “tag,” “taste,” “thumb,” “tickle,” “tip,” “verge,” “be in contact,” “button,” “come together,” “feel up,” “impinge upon,” “lay a finger on,” “man handle,” “toy with”; For example: 1) “But the four Glatzel siblings are scattered and rarely keep in **contact**” (Laura Zornosa, *TIME*, 18 Oct. 2023). 2) “He was stuck in acres of thorny **brush** Cooper had to ask for help in a rush” (Ella Gonzales, *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, 21 Feb 2024). In Uzbek: *to qnashuv, quchoqlamoq, his qilish, paypastash, ishlov berish, urish, o‘pish, yalash, ergashtirish, surish, itarish, ishqalash, silash, teginish, suyanmoq, aloqa, zarba, erkalash, tutashmoq, birlashmoq*; Masalan: 1) *Qarshi darvozasidan uch farsax narida ikki tomon sarbozlari to‘qnashib, bir muddatlik to‘sto‘palon jangdan so‘ng, buxoroliklar tor-mor etildi* (Mirmuhsin “Me’mor”). 2) *men hozirgina terilgan lolalarni quchoqlab, o‘rnimdan turdim* (Maqsu “guldasta”).

2. **Lexemes expressing the level of feeling:** In English: “bit,” “dash,” “detail,” “hint,” “scent,” “shade,” “taste,” “tinge,” “trace,” “whiff,” “drop,” “inkling,” “intimation,” “jot,” “pinch,” “smack,” “smattering,” “speck,” “spot,” “streak,” “suggestion,” “suspicion,” “tincture,” “small amount,” “soupson”; For example: 1) “There have been a lot of **bits** of luck along the way but a lot of it has been about sticking at it.” [Luke Leitch, *Vogue*, 30 Oct. 2023]. 2) “What happens in the U.K. can give the rest of the world hope – or **dash** them” [Sarah Zhang, *The Atlantic*, 3 Aug. 2021]. In Uzbek: *hid, ta‘m, isi, bo‘yi, batafsil, belgi, ishora, soya, rang, iz, hidlash, tomchi, chiziq, taklif, shubhalnish, damlama, kichikmiqdor*; Masalan: 1) “Uyda tutun yo‘qolgan bo‘lsa-da, achchiq hid darrov uning burniga urildi” (Oybek “Tanlangan asarlar”). 2) *Katta osma lampa tutabroq yonganidan, do‘konxonadan is va qurum hidi bilan to‘lgan havo darrov dimoqqa urar edi* (Oybek “Tanlangan asarlar”).
3. **Lexemes expressing the method of touching:** In English: “ability,” “approach,” “communication,” “contact,” “effect,” “familiarity,” “flair,” “hand,” “influence,” “knack,” “skill,” “style,” “talent,” “technique,” “understanding,”

- “acquaintance,” “adeptness,” “adroitness,” “art,” “artistry,” “awareness,” “characteristic,” “command,” “deftness,” “direction,” “facility,” “faculty,” “finish,” “handiwork,” “mastery,” “virtuosity,” “way”; For example: 1) “It is one that has to convince voters of its competence and ability to deliver” (*Times, Sunday Times*, 2013). 2) “That is what negates the effect of the lack of gravity” (*Anchorage Daily News*, 23 June 201). In Uzbek: *masofa, qobiliyat, yondashuv, aloqa, ta’sir, yaqinlik, qo’l, mahorat, uslub, iste’dod, texnika, tushunish, tanishish, xabardorlik, xarakterli, yo’nalish, qulaylik, yo’l*; Masalan: *O’rdagacha bir yarim chaqirim chamasi yo’l bo’lib, Sultonali bu masofani o’n besh daqiqqa ichida bosdi* (A. Qodiriy “Mehrobdan chayon”). 2) *Meni afsun bilan ham rom qilib bo’lmaydi, menga zahar ham ta’sir qilmaydi, gap ham!* (Mirmuhsin “Me’mor”).
4. **Lexemes expressing tactile effect:** In English: “affect,” “disturb,” “excite,” “grab,” “impress,” “influence,” “inspire,” “mark,” “move,” “stir,” “strike,” “stroke,” “upset,” “arouse,” “carry,” “melt,” “quicken,” “soften,” “stimulate,” “sway,” “feel out,” “get through to,” “get to,” “make an impression,” “strike a chord,” “tug at the heart”; For example: 1) “One major influence on the location of planned improvements has been land ownership and inheritance patterns” (Cloke, Paul J (ed) *Rural Land-Use Planning*). 2) “The Rolls Royce of vacuums is a gift that will excite anyone on your list” (Jaimie Potters, *Harper's BAZAAR*, 6 Dec. 2022). In Uzbek: *bezovta, tortmoq, qatnashmoq, harakat, aralashma, xafa, eritmoq, tiriltirmoq, yumshatmoq, rag’batlantirmoq, chayqalmoq, taassurot*; Masalan: *Bezovta shamol birdaniga kuchayib, qora bulut pardasini surib keldi* (M. Qoriyev *Qiz uzatib borganda*). 2) *Bahordan buyon bir rag’batingiz yo’q. Mehnat qildingiz-ku, minnatingiz yo’q* (M. Yusuf “Osmonimga olib ketaman”).
5. **Lexemes expressing respect:** In English: “affect,” “consume,” “eat,” “handle,” “involve,” “concern,” “drink,” “interest,” “use,” “utilize,” “be a party to,” “be associated with,” “bear on,” “bear upon,” “belong to,” “center upon,” “concern oneself with,” “deal with,” “get involved in,”

- “partake of,” “pertain to,” “refer to”; For example: “People who consume sugar-free drinks will eat more food to make up for the missing energy, a study suggests” (Times, *Sunday Times* 2016). 2) “Just not enough interesting ones to justify its length” (Times, *Sunday Times* 2016). In Uzbek: *jalb, tashvish, qiziqish, foydalanish, qo‘pollik, tegishish, ishtirok, iste‘mol, tegishli, murojaat*; Masalan: 1) *Ertaknamo bu hangoma qaysi mamlakatda, qaysi zamonda bo‘lganiga hurmatli jurnalxonlar qiziqishlari tabii* (Mushtum). 2) *Xotinlar o‘z to‘ylarini O‘zbek oyim ishtiroki bilan o‘tkazib olsalar, o‘zlarini shaharning eng baxtli xotinlaridan sanab .... yurar edilar* (A.Qodiriy “O‘tgan kunlar”).
6. **Lexemes expressing remembrance:** In English: “cover,” “go over,” “mention,” “discuss,” “note,” “treat,” “allude to,” “bring in,” “deal with,” “refer to,” “speak of”; For example: 1) “She mentions in her book that she had a miscarriage and talks about being made redundant” (Times, *Sunday Times* 2016). 2) “The two **discussed** the scandal, but Murphy did not want to speak about it too much” [Noah Goldberg, *Los Angeles Times*, 29 Jan. 2024]. In Uzbek: *zikr qilish, muhokama qilish, eslash, yod etish, muomala qilish, murojaat qilish, gapirish*: 1) *Ayniqsa, quyidagi zikr qiladigan holimiz bu ikki opa-\*singilning xarakteridagi farqlarini ochib ko‘rsatish uchun yetadir* (A. Qodiriy “O‘tgan kunlar”). 2) *Eslatma ham og‘zaki, ham yozma tarzda bo‘lishi mumkin* (Mushtum).
7. **Words expressing gratitude and approval:** In English: “gratefull,” “approach,” “come to,” “amount,” “equal,” “match,” “meet,” “parallel,” “rival,” “tie,” “be a match for,” “be in the same league,” “be on a par,” “come near,” “come up to,” “hold a candle to,” “measure up,” “partake of,” “verge on”; For example: “And for both, she is owed the thanks of a **grateful** nation” (Rochelle Riley, *Detroit Free Press*, 20 Apr. 2018). In Uzbek: *mamnun, minnatdor, qulluq, bo‘ysinish*; Masalan: *Ergash mamnun jilmayib, Sottining yelkasiga qo‘lini qo‘ydi* (I. Rahim “Chin muhabbat”).

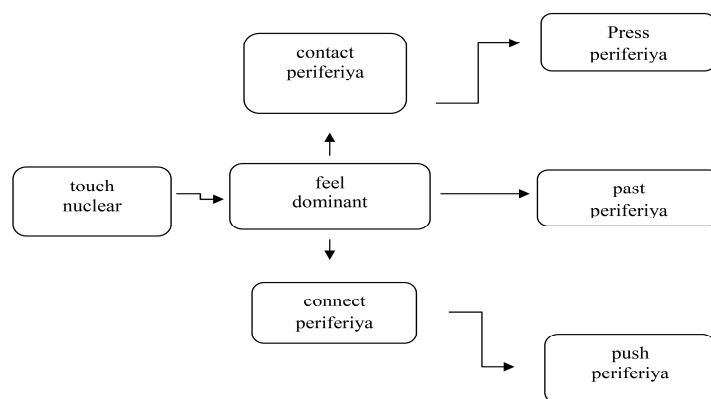
One of the indicators of the richness of the language is the possibility of expressing one lexeme in several ways. Also, the presence of quasi-meanings (partial or ambiguous). Such words can differ in additional shades of meaning, emotionality, expressiveness, stylistic aspect. However, we have come to a group of words that express the elements of perception that express the sense of touch in English and Uzbek.

1. **In relation to objects and things that perform side-by-side activities:** In English: “accept,” “adapt,” “affiliate,” “affirm,” “appropriate,” “approve,” “assent,” “assume,” “borrow,” “embrace,” “endorse,” “espouse,” “follow,” “go down the line,” “go in for,” “imitate,” “maintain,” “mimic,” “opt,” “ratify,” “seize,” “select,” “support,” “take on,” “take over,” “take up,” “tap,” “use”; For example: “But the risk of a slow rebuild is that those kids become accustomed to losing and **accept** it as normal” (Helene Elliott, *Los Angeles Times*, 8 Dec. 20220. In Uzbek: *moslashtirmoq, tasdiqlamoq, tegishli bo‘lmoq, rozilik, faraz, qarz, quchoqlamoq, amallamoq, saqlamoq, qo‘llamoq: Ular agregat harakati va tezligi bilan moslashib, aniq ishlar edilar* (Gazetadan).
2. **Regarding the agreement (contract):** In English: “accede,” “accept,” “accord,” “acquiesce,” “adopt,” “allow,” “approve,” “buy,” “cave,” “incomply,” “concur,” “conform,” “consent,” “cut a deal,” “defer,” “ditto,” “embrace,” “espouse,” “give,” “five,” “give in,” “go along with,” “go along/go along with,” “grant,” “knuckle under,” “okay,” “pass on,” “permit,” “recognize,” “sanction,” “say uncle,” “shake on,” “subscribe”; For example: “Farmers have watched their crops fail and according to the government the shortages have caused nearly 700 million of agricultural losses this year” (Times, *Sunday Times* 2016). In Uzbek: *qo‘shilish, qabul qilish, kelishish, kelishish, ruxsat berish, tasdiqlash, sotib olish, quchoqlash, qo‘llab-quvvatlash, tan, ruxsat; Masalan: Bashirjon birpasda shuncha rejani xayolan tuzib chiqqach, sangtarosh bilan kelishib qo‘l tashlashdi* (N. Aminov “Suvarak”).

3. **As a presupposition:** In English: “accept,” “acquire,” “appropriate,” “arrogate,” “attend” “to,” “begin,” “confiscate,” “don,” “embark upon,” “embrace,” “enter upon,” “seize,” “set about,” “take on,” “take over,” “take up”; For example: “Wild Bunch has **acquired** the project for Germany and Italy” (Andreas Wiseman, *Deadline*, 20 Nov. 2024). In Uzbek: *tegishli, mutakabbirlik, ishtirok, boshlash, musodara, haqida o‘rnatish, olishga, olmoq*; Masalan: *Biroq Ittifoq idoralarida biz keltirgan dalillarga tegishlicha quloq solishyaptimikan* (Gazetadan).
4. **Used as a hug, a warm embrace:** In English: “embrace,” “enfoldment,” “hug,” “scissors,” “squeeze,” “tight embrace” For example: In Uzbek: *quchoqlash, bog‘lash, siqish, qattiq quchoqlash*; masalan: *To‘lqin G‘ani otaning ko‘rganida yelkasiga yopishib, bo‘ynidan mahkam quchoqlab olsalar kerak* (H.G‘ulom “Mash‘al”).

Above, we discussed the study of the structural-semantic, functional-syntactic, and stylistic aspects of the symmetrical and asymmetrical relationship of lexemes expressing the sense of touch in English and Uzbek .

Based on the above considerations, we will try to represent the symmetrical and asymmetrical relationship of lexemes expressing the sense of touch in English and Uzbek based on the stages of the cognitive process of linguistic factors.





Based on the above considerations, it can be noted that in English and Uzbek, the core of lexemes expressing the sense of touch creates an active association for the speakers, while less important ones take the place of the dominant one, and the further away from the center, the weaker their meaning (association). The core of lexemes expressing the sense of touch in English and Uzbek is recognized as the main concept (imagination) formed in the speaker's mind. Its dominant is formed by the field that evaluates the cognitive properties of the peripheries and can explain and interpret them.

English and Uzbek is also reflected in the understanding of human nature, its emotions and general psychological state. In this case, words or word combinations expressing the sense of touch can express many elements of feelings and emotions.

It should be noted that a characteristic feature of the sense of touch in the Uzbek language is the sign of transparency, which often requires proof in the form of performing certain actions, which is confirmed by examples taken from fiction.

Lexemes expressing the sense of touch The dominant is to openly show one's physical or mental world, as well as to demonstrate one's weakness. On the other hand, the lexeme denoting the sense of touch is sometimes associated with actions taken to prove one's superiority.

English and Uzbek, the far peripheries of lexemes expressing the sense of touch are an integral feature of the image of the ability to grasp and feel it from a distance.

Symmetric and asymmetrical relationship of lexemes expressing the sense of touch can also be used as a stylistic device in speech. For example, these lexemes can be used in speech by creating metaphorical and metonymic models.

For example, the metaphorical model *His etmoq yoki his qilmoq* presents a person as an object of perception with the ability to feel, to sense. M.: *Yodgor yelkasida qizning kaftidan o'tayotgan haroratni his qilar ... yuragi hayajondan gupillab urar edi* (O'.Hoo'imov "Qalbinga quloq sol").

Along with metaphorical models, metonymic models of the type "touch – human (person)" are also used. For example: *Uning hazilona teginishida tahlika, sarosima yoki "ajab bo'ldi!*

*degan bir ma'no, bir his yo'q edi.* (Oybek "Navoiy"). As can be seen from this example, the lexeme "touch" is in a symmetrical relationship.

Lexemes expressing the sense of touch All types are formed on the basis of the semantics of the leading verb, which carries the main information, and the verb form. Pragmatics, on the other hand, deals with a deeper analysis of the essence of various speech elements – auxiliary means used in speech – such as *menimcha*, *ehtimol*, *hayriyatki*, *albatta*, *axir*, *ham* and so on.

Based on the above considerations, it can be noted that the symmetric and asymmetric relationship of lexemes expressing the sense of touch, consisting of words belonging to different word classes, also expresses its pragmatic properties by expressing the connotative meanings associated with it. When it is used in speech, its pragmatic character (connotative meaning) always appears as an accompanying one.

#### CONCLUSION

The process of studying the symmetrical and asymmetrical relationship of lexemes expressing the sense of touch is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which is being studied within the framework of various scientific and scientific directions. The most prominent and well-known of these directions are: 1) psycho-physiological; 2) philosophical; 3) socio-cultural; 4) linguistic of lexemes representing the sense of touch from symmetry to asymmetry can be caused by the influence of another conceptual structure in the context. Therefore, the dependence of the symmetrical content on the situational (contextual) level and the situation it represents is an important aspect in describing a certain format of knowledge, and especially a conceptual-taxonomic model of a concept that is a complex model at the conceptual level. This means that the structure of the taxonomic model of symmetry is not a rigid, but a dynamic structure, through which intra- and inter-conceptual connections at the conceptual level are realized.

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